British. At the conclusion of that war they made treaty with the United States and were ceded a large area of land in Missouri and Iowa. In 1836 a part of this tribe took up arms under Black Hawk against the United States and were finally defeated. Eventually they sold their land in Iowa and Missouri and removed to Kansas. From there they came to Oklahoma. In 1890 they were allotted 160 acres of land each and received \$485,000 for the remainder of their reservation, \$300,000 of which was placed to their credit with the Treasurer of the United States, bearing 5 per cent interest. They had \$1,000,000 on deposit, bearing the same interest, derived from previous sales of their lands in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. The interest on these funds is paid to them semi-annually from this office.

The Sac and Fox, having been a warrior race, do not take kindly to farming, and as a result not more than forty are cultivating any land whatever, and not more than five who could cultivate their allotments and make a living therefrom. About half of their allotments are leased to white tenants who pay a cash rent semi-annually, the price varying from \$30 per year to \$150. The tribe is decreasing in numbers, there being a net decrease in two years of over 60. The present census shows 468 names. This tribe owns the lands on which the agency buildings are located. They contribute \$5,000 toward the maintenance of a Government boarding school located at the agency. This school is under the charge of Supt. Horace J. Johnson, and is one of the best-conducted schools in the Indian service. About 90 Sac and Fox children are in attendance ten months in the year, and practically every Sac and Fox child of school age is in the school. hope of this tribe is largely in the education of their young.

The Iowas are also a remnant of a powerful northern tribe. They came to Oklahoma about 1880, and in 1890 were allotted 80 acres each of choice land along the southern bank of the Cimarron in the vicinity of Perkins. They sold the